WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1845.

LEVYING WAR IN TEXAS.

The distinguished members of the Democratic party, whose literary labors illustrate the columns of let us alone, and not insist that we shall worry them about things on which we show ourselves disposed to let them off.

In a late article on Texas, we merely glanced at war upon Texas, we should be bound to assist her, and that it would therefore be the President's duty In the official reply of the Union to our article to send troops, &c. thither.

these difficulties to lead the way, at least, in sug- cratic party who have accepted office under it, gestions and solutions; and, thirdly, we are, we may have afforded a part of the expected equiva think, left at liberty, by all the late course of public lent for the places they hold, but not a very con great constitutional powers.

having us speak out; and we shall yield, rather the Executive is acting as we supposed. than suffer its organ to pass (as it is ever eager to Now, mark the consequence! The only groun do) our opinions for what they are not.

tive necessity, and that the commanding General foot except as a prisoner. Certainly, the writers any thing.—Richmond Whig. would have been right in those acts if the safety for "the Union" advert to some alleged "admis ernment as to Texas is such as justifies the Execu- futile to merit any attention, thus to say that our tive in using the Army and Navy to shield her from admission, if ever made, would give Texas any legally begun, is in progress.

such far-stretching Executive discretion? And why ation scheme any semblance of sense or decency. has not the President, with the approaching contin- If, then, the President can take armed possession gency for several months before his eyes, sought of every thing within these idly-claimed but false from the Legislative power authority for the act? (because never exercised) limits of Texas, he is, That he had time to do so, the date of the Military for the same reasons as make it his duty to defe and Naval orders (now at least two months old) or with our arms Texas proper, bound to drive every that of the engagement to Texas entered into by Mr. Mexican beyond the Rio del Norte, or to reduce Done son with the Executive assent, abundantly him under the price proves. If, then, the necessity for this illegal act of he can invade the constwict region as far as the will, it is said, exceed forty-five millions; yet the demand at

probable, although we see not that any body has party" who occasionally take a turn at "the organ." yet attended to it.

Even under our view of the extent to which a true necessity would, for the moment and until against it rise many things of solemn authority, power can be regularly conferred, legitimize our Every body knows that precisely the contrary of defensible, if, exceeding the measure of the neces- the contemplation of Congress and of the Public sity, he keep not strictly on the defensive and with- on the final passage of the Annexation Resolutions in the settled limits of the land, whose proper popu- a part of which directly provided for peacefully lation merely, and not its territorial pretensions, it settling with Mexico the disputed limits of Texas is now necessary to defend. But it is apparent Is the President to make war on Mexico for these that Texas has claimed, and we fear it is equally territories-to make them by conquest legally a part apparent that the Executive has granted, the occu- of Texas-and then to give away to those from pation of every thing up to the Rio Bravo; which whom he has wrested them that which will then be occupation is nothing short (as every body knows) the soil of a State, not that of the Government? of an invasion of Mexico. It is offensive war, and As empty as all its other allegations in favor of not the necessary defence of Texas. And should these unlimited stretches of Executive discretion, it prove, as we think it will, that the President has is the Union's answer to our objection, when it gone this additional length, then the President will lurges that the President sould not resort for authobe Making war, in the full sense of the word, on his own authority and beyond all plea of need, yet elected. If it was not possible to call Congress with a large amount of goods and several other buildings ocand even without any thought of asking legislative logether now in extra session, it was not possible

ed upon us by the want of discretion of the gov- argument, a new Congress never could be called toernment paper, we must deliver ourselves of another gether earlier than in November, because the last redoubt connected with it, and which has for some gular elections take place only then. But what is time cast its shadow upon our minds. We cannot more common than for writs to be issued for Speshake off the impression that Col. KEARNEY's force, cial Elections, either under an existing authority of now somewhere near the Rocky Mountains, has a law, or under authority granted by State Legisladestination not altogether pacific. Avowedly, it was tures specially convoked for the purpose? sent to watch over the safety of the Oregon emi- As for a "Rump-Congress," in the elegant phrase grants. At best, is the Government doing right in of the government paper, why not a "ramp" or encouraging these rash and ill-starred wanderers to even a "Barebones" Parliament, if we are thus to swarm that way ? They go in bands strong enough allow the President to wield the powers of a to protect themselves, however; and a regiment of CROMWELL? dragoons is only like to strip the deserts of the That our readers may be aware what foundation forage which the emigrants need more than they need guards. But, as far as we can see, these troops cutive in its military arrangements to transcend the give, by their course, no token of meaning to look limits of Texas proper, we copy for their informa a real destination not yet divulged?

* In a " Prospectus" issued from the office of " the Union on the first of this month, the publishers make the very frank avowal contained in the following sentences:

"The editor [of the Union] will continue to devote all his improvement of 'The Union.' He finds thed men in this city. The Administration many accomplished men in this city. The Administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Se-veral tried and distinguished members of the Democratic veral tried and distinguished memoers of the Democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit, and we hope to enlist others in our service.

brated Western pioneer, and those of his wife, were disinter-red and removed from Warren county, in Missouri, and taken to Frankfort, Kentucky, where they are to be re-interred, and a manument erected over them.

WAR, BY THE EXECUTIVE.

We have said, and we repeat, that for the Executive to use the Army defensively in Texas has become, in our opinion, inevitable; but that to transcend with our forces its actual limits-to pass beyond its population and possessions into a region of only Mexican inhabitants-a region within which Texas has not a settlement, and which embraces at least forty-five thousand Mexican souls, over whom 'Pexas never has exercised an instant's jurisdiction the government paper,* as well as the veteran edi- is making nothing but a voluntary offensive war, tor himself, should, we think, be endowed with unjustified by any pretence of that necessity which penetration enough to discover that the Intelligen- could alone warrant the temporary employment of cer, designing no needless warfare on the Union's the public arms by the President, without the sancprincipals, can of course desire no controversy with tion of an act of Congress, (the war-making power.) their mere organ. If we do not, for whatever rea- In a word, between that which he might do, and surely it would be but amiable, if not discreet, to stant confesses that he is doing, the difference is as enormous as it is evident. Though, as we have said, it is of choice that the Annexationists have left him, and of choice that he stands, in a predicament involving the resort to an Executive act which is the question of our relations with that country, as eminently repugnant to the Constitution of this Goinvolving or not involving such a political connexion vernment, (or of any popular Government)-yet it as implied our identity with that people in matters is monstrous, wanton, and dangerous in the extreme of peace and war; and, on this subject, we express- that he should exceed even the necessity thus proed our opinion, so far as we desired to be explicit, duced, and plunge forward into a measure not only that the two nations have to such a point mixed beyond all contemplation of any political expecta- involved ever since the Texas business was comtheir faith and their fate, that, if Mexico now made tion, but beyond any powers which the force of a sudden contingency might excuse his assuming.

of the day before yesterday on this subject, the in New York harbor. The Courier and Enquirer Beyond, we saw other questions; but these we "accomplished men whom its editors have found were in no haste to treat. For, first, we saw that in this city"-" the considerable accession of talent they must come up of themselves at no distant day; which the Administration has brought with it." secondly, we consider it for those who have created "the tried and distinguished members of the Demoaction which the country tolerates, to grow somewhat vincing token of their impartiality between the Exslack of propounding to the word-mongers, hair- ecutive assumptions and the Laws or Constitution splitters, and strict-constructionists in power, scru- They defend at large the exercise of power by the ples, however strong-doubts, however solemn- President which we condemned; and they deliberthat merely regard the exercise of new and very ately contend that the real limits of Texas extend west to the Rio del Norte! They thus admit, in The Administration seems bent, however, on general and in particular, what we charged—that

upon which this proceeding can place itself is, that As we hold, and every body holds, that the ille- Texas has assumed, by law, as hers, all the coungal seizure and trial of Louallier, and the imprison- try within the Rio del Norte, including Santa Fe ment of Judge Hall, at the close of the war of and other Mexican possessions, within which a paper, and, since its late stretching to admit a forof Louisiana had in any sort demanded them; so sion" by us (the United States) that these were the we now hold that the existing position of this Goy- limits of Texas. But need we say that it is too invasion, while the process of incorporation, already right over what we have nothing to do with? Meantime, where is the admission? Not in any act. Yet the step is one of a discretion only vested in law, or authority of the United States, certainly, the President by Necessity. That necessity might If so, let it be produced. Of course, we know or might not have been anticipated, and so provided (being somewhat familiar with Texas arguments) for. Ought it or ought it not to have been foreseen? what "the Union" means. The "admission" con Can any one doubt? Nay, dare any one allege that sists of an annexation map, or of the headlong asit was not distinctly foreseen by the Government sertions in Texas speeches in Congress—things and by Congress as of most probable occurrence? ridiculous from the first, and so thoroughly and How, then, is the ruling party to be excused for not mercilessly, exposed in one of Mr. Benton's having taken care to avert, by legal provision for speeches as to have been thenceforth dropped enthe conjuncture, this need of a resort to an act of tirely by all who desired to preserve for the annex-

mere discretion has occurred, it has occurred through the choice of the Annexationists and the omission of the Administration.

Rio del Norte, he is legally bound to invade and the important time is greater than the supply. The population is now take Santa Fe and its dependant countries. These are the inevitable consequences of the pleadings of the Administration. Nor is this by any means the worst that is plainly "the distinguished members of the Democratic

In favor of all this, nothing legal and nothing that necessity could legalize, exists; while directly

sending troops to Texas, the President is quite in- these high-handed Executive proceedings was in

in 1841, nor on other occasions on which such While on this subject, not sought by us, but forc- calls have been made. According to the "Union's"

there is for our suspicion of the design of the Excafter the caravans. Have they, or have they not, tion the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, which, coming from a source not unfriendly to the Administration, alarmingly confirms the apprehension expressed in our paper of Thursday last on this subject:

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5. . . "There is some reason, however, to believe that Mexic

will declare war—though the declaration may never be followed We have given her new cause of hostility, as she will eive, in sending the United States troops across the Nueces; and thereby have not only, she will assume, taker on of Texas, but invaded the soil of another Mexican

with any appearance of plausible pretext, on account of the annexation of Texas, after having authorized a negotiation

with Texas on the basis of independence. But the appear ance of United States troops on the Rio Grande will present a new question; for Mexico has never contemplated the recog-

nition of any boundary westward of the Nueces. "When Mr. Anans made an effort to recover Texas, he nsidered the Nueces as the boundary, and offered so much for Texas with that boundary, and double the sum with the Rio del Norte for the boundary. Mr. BENTON also, in his project of annexation, considered and proposed the Nueces as the proper boundary. I have no doubt that Mexico will resist this new invasion of what she deems her rights; and, if she will fight for any thing, she will fight against this en-

Twins !- We are assured that a private letter was received in this city vesterday from one of the most popular and influential members of the Texan Convention, stating that it is in actual contemplation among the leading spirits in that body to dison, deem it our part to harass the Administration, that which the Administration paper of the 7th individing line: the State west of that river to be called Austin, and that on the east to retain the name of Texas .- New York Tribune, August 6.

> As for the defence of Texas, now, after what has passed, we do not see how it is to be avoided. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury in declar Texas a foreign country as far as our revenue laws are concerned, whilst the action of the Secretary of War makes it part of our own country, only shows the difficulties and perplexities in which we have been menced under Tyler's administration,-Alex. Gaz.

A NAVAL COURT MARTIAL convened on Tuesday norning, on board the U. S. ship North Carolina, says: "It is the same Court—Commodore Downes of his profession.

presiding—which tried Captain Voorness on the second set of charges preferred against him. The sentence and papers have been sent back to the Court for revision, and the Court ordered to reassemble here instead of at Washington.'

Some of the Ohio papers are tickling Senator ALLEN with the notion of putting him up for the Presidency, and he enters into the project with great satisfaction. He thinks, as Mr. Polk is to have the power to advance its great satisfaction. e out of the way, and as the old horses of 1844 will be broken down, it would be quite well that "a young and vigorous horse," like himself, should ре put upon the turf.
Міке Walsh, the Chief of the Subterraneans

thinks it more than probable that he will be in the Presidential chair! Now there's some sense in Presidential chair! Now there's some sense in this. Mike is a hold spirit, and "speaks right out;" and as to the little matter of the Constitution requiring a man to be a native, why that's of no sort of consequence. The Constitution is only a bit of

The Baltimore American thinks that "we shall get to understand the true uses of Government, some lay or another, when it will be found that political ower has other ends than to turn one set of offi-

Niagara, under date of the 1st instant, says:

"The whirlpool near Niagara Falls has of late beco-ceptable of dead bodies. To the two human bodies gry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of human bodies in the whirlpool is solemn and terrific. The blue waters seem to hold their prey in defiance of human efforts to dispossess them, until, satisfied in revelling with the dead, it before it is too late the great interests of their free industry.

Not less than one thousand buildings will be erected in ST

Jo. SYKES, in a recent letter from the Ocean House port, says: "The millionaires from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are quite numerous, and there are more heiresses here, estimated from \$100,000 upwards, are more heiresses here, estimated from \$100,000 upwards, than probably ever met in America for display or pleasure. I saw no less than eight at one ball-alley this morning, knocking down ten-pins as if they were so many bachelors "come a wooing." I have seen others bathing and others driving out; wooing." I have seen others pauring and others indeed, go where I will I meet them at every turn."

Another Watering Place nearly destroyed by Fire purnt down, and escaped only by the presence of mind of its proprietor. As was the case, we believe, at the Ocean House, yessel full of fat was overturned by the negligence of one of the cook's assistants, and the wood work of the kitchen chimney was in an instant on hire. The proprietor, with the utmost promptitude, ordered all the servants down stairs, closed the doors, procured a sufficient supply of water, and had the flames extinguished before one of his boarders was aware of the accident. The whole thing was over in five minutes; but as the cook's assistants, and the wood work of the kitch ney was in an instant on fire. The proprietor, wit the fire broke out immediately beneath the dining room, when all the inmates were seated at the table, the consequences may be readily imagined had not presence of mind and adequate energy been at hand in the emergency.—N. Y. Heraid.

with a large amount of goods and several other buildings oc-cupied as stores and dwellings. Two clerks slept in the store of Puterbaugh & Allison, both of whom lost their lives under circumstances which leave no doubt that a foul murder had been first committed and the store then set on fire to conceal the deed. When the flames were first discovered, and the the deed. When the names were arist discovered, and the door burst open, James Kenner, one of these young men, was found lying against the front door, senseless, cut and bruised to a considerable extent. He was conveyed to a dwelling not far off, where he breathed his last, without being able to give any information how the fire commenced. The other young man, Wm. STEELE, was discovered lying in bed, probably senseless, but could not be reached in bably senseless, but could not be rescued in consequence of the flames. His body was afterwards discovered in the cellar where it had fallen through.

ACCIDENTS AT EAST BOSTON .- On Saturday a boy abo

Another Fatal Mistake.—On Saturday last, while a party were hunting deer in Plymouth, (Mass.) Mr. Jerome Purrington was shot by Mr. Augustus Holmes. Mr. Purrington was from Rhode Island, on a visit to his father in Carver, and was one of the party. Soon after they had taken their stations, Mr. Purrington, for some reason, left his, and was approaching that of Mr. Holmes, who, hearing the rustling in the bushes, fired at the first glimpse, with fatal effect. As the gun was discharged he perceived his mistake, ran to Mr. Purrington, raised him up, and asked him if he had killed him? He smiled, howed his head, and died immediately.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COLUMBIA, (PA.)-On Sunday night last, at about eleven o'clock, Michael Schloat, a man employed in the warehouse of D. Leech & Co., at Columbia, arose from his bed, in the second story of the store, hearing, as he supposed, a canal boat just arriving, for which he was on the lookout, and being, it is believed, in a state of but partial consupposed, a canal boat just arriving, to supposed, a canal boat just arriving, to suppose d, a canal boat just arriving and to be supposed, a canal boat just arriving and to be supposed, and being, it is believed, in a state of but partial consciousness, from a half recovered sleep, he mistook the place, and walked over, falling on the end of the iron brake-handle leen held to bail in Boston in the sum of \$3,000 for putting sent exasperated rechings of the the example of the crew by shooting him with a pistol. The seaman was in a state of phrenzy at some fancied wrong, house; the iron handle, projecting upwards, passed entirely and the example of the crew by shooting him with a pistol. The seaman was in a state of phrenzy at some fancied wrong, and it became absolutely necessary to shoot him, in order to shoot him, i

EX-SENATOR PORTER, OF MICHIGAN

ong those of whose services one of the last ions of the popular mind has deprived the National Councils, they have lost no man of greater personal worth, of sounder public feelings, or of a safer judgment on all public questions, than the prelecessor of Governor Cass and late colleague of that excellently good and sensible man, Senator WODBRIDGE. Than these two Senators, no memthe respect and the personal kindness of all their associates there, of whatever politics. None are more universally recognised as being of that party which compels the esteem of all alike-the party of honest and amiable inen.

The following, from the Monroe (Michigan) Gazette, will show that Mr. PORTER's own State is by no means disposed to spare his services; that he, with the modesty which is so sincere a part of his character, has decided that there are others who, with less sacrifice of their private fortunes, can be more useful to her councils; and that he looks with the firmest confidence to the speedy retrieval of the Whig ascendency there, subverted as it has been by temporary arts, fit only to make it the more permanent when once exposed to popular detection. His letter is of a character to do him honor, and to give pleasure to all good Whigs.

"Mr. PORTER'S LETTER.-The Hon. AUGUSTUS S. Porter has declined being the Whig candidate for Governor. His reasons are conclusive, and the chief one is, that he cannot relinquish the practice

" DETROIT, JULY 7, 1845. "My DEAR SIR : Before attempting an answer to the in quiry made in your letter of the 1st instant, received two days ago, I beg to acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude the respectful and kind feeling towards me, and the high though undeserved himor it implies. For the testimonials of confidence I have already received at the hands of the Whig party tion, and, whenever an occasion shall arise on which I may have the power to advance its great objects, I shall be ready at any and every sacrifice to devote myself to the cause, for I conscientiously believe not only that the prosperity, (especially of the free States,) but the very existence of the Republic is to be maintained and preserved by its conservative policy and influence. This sentiment, I doubt not, is entertained by every true Whig, and with a patriotic sincerity not less fervent than exigency is at hand, calling for an affirmative reply to your inquiry whether I 'would be willing to accept the nomination of Governor at the election drawing near,' would be an as sumption on my part equalty unfounded and unbecoming, I shall not therefore be deemed inconsistent with what I here profess, nor to falter in my fidelity to the Whig party, by delining the honor you tender of a willingness to embark in my upport for that nomination

"Happily the Whigs of Michigan have among their number many to whom it is by far more eminently due than to me, and to whom an immeasurably more efficient popular support would be yielded in the progress of the contest. That this would be yielded in the progress of the contest. That this cortes out of their places and put in another set—which is about the amount of present prevailing ideas on the subject." We hope so. But we travel slowly. It is literally, with us, "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." However, let us live and expect the best.—Alexandria Gazette.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Pilot, writing from Niagara, under date of the 1st instant, says:

would be yielded in the progress of the contest. That this contest will result triumphantly to us I cannot permit myself to doubt. I will not yet believe the people of this State are prepared to sanction the constitutional enormity which has been recently perpetrated in the yielding of the nation's consent by a mere resolution of Congress to the annexation of a foreign country in such form as must perpetuate while the Union shall endure the political preponderance of the slave power in the Senate of the United States. It is not yet too Niagara, under date of the 1st instant, says: power in the Senate of the United States. It is not yet too late to arrest the consummation of this stupendous and atrocious fraud on the popular judgment of the North—this gross violation of the faith pledged to our fathers by the Federal Constitution. The legitimate fruits of this most wicked meapeptable of dead bodies. To the two human bodies noticed on the 29th ultimo, (which still remain in the grasp of its agitated waters') are added the bodies of two horses and a constitution. The legitimate fruits of this most wicked meahog. These may be seen from the bank above, passing around
a furious circuit of a mile or more in circumference—each
succeeding circuit drawing them nearer the vortex of the
whirlpool, until each in their turn become submerged beneath
the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its angry embrace, to repeat its former evolutions. The sight of
the original of this most wicked measure seem to be already in progress of anticipation in the action of the present head of the Treasury Department. The
sure seem to be already in progress of anticipation in the action of the present head of the Treasury Department. The
whirlpool, until each in their turn become submerged beneath
the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its anfalse and delusive "revenue standard" of Southern free trade
the original of the present head of the present tariff is to be struck down, and the oft-demonstrated
the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its anfalse and delusive "revenue standard" of Southern free trade
the original of the present head of the present tariff is to be struck down, and the oft-demonstrated
the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its anfalse and delusive "revenue standard" of Southern free trade
the original of the present head of the present tariff is to be struck down, and the oft-demonstrated
the boiling element—again thrown with violence from its succeeding circuit from the will open to-morrow. There's enter
fitty, and which he will open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a gentleman in the second storage
the case of two heads of the original open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a gentleman fitty, and which he will open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a gentleman fitty, and which he will open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a gentleman fitty, and which he will open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a gentleman fitty, and which he will open to-morrow.

It is said that there was a

ing I truly state my position, I might leave the subject of your letter here, with no further comment than a repetition of my hanks for your flattering notice of me in connecting my name with an official station as responsible as it is honorable. But beg to say that, having since the expiration of my late officing erm, seen the necessity, from a long neglect of my private affairs, of devoting myself singly and exclusively to them, I am compelled to withdraw myself from the field of competition for this nomination, to which doubtless by the undue perready been invited. Tempting as the call is to the aspirations of an honorable ambition, I have no choice but to turn a deaf ear to it, at the sterner mandate of duty to my family. 15 Very respectfully and truly, I remain your friend and

A. S. PORTER. "C. SHANAHAN, Edwardsburg, Michigan."

A TRAGICAL WEDDING, TRULY. We have heard a rumor of a very tragical occurrence. Washington county, Indiana. According to the statem made to us, a young couple in that county went to a ho and were married last Thursday night, and a large number persons, agreeably to a prevalent custom, surrounded the house with tin horns, &c., and gave what is commonly called "a charivari." Subsequently, the annayers placed themselves in a wood through which the bridal party were to pass on their return home, and on the approach of the party sallied out with a loud noise. The bride was instantly thrown from her horse, and, her foot catching in the stirrup, she was dragthe ground, killed, and horribly mangled, the frighted horse continuing to run until he was finally shot. s added that a young man and a young woman, who waited on the bride and bridegroom, were also thrown from their horses and killed, and that the bridegroom, though not killed, was considerably injured. We have heard no names, and we trust the discussioners of the convergence and we ces of the occurrence are greatly extrust that the circu aggerated. - Louisville Journal.

NAVAL .- On Wednesday last the brig-of-war Washin. ailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Gulf of Mexico, and when about two hundred and sixty miles outside of Sandy Hook, a leak was discovered in the after part of the vessel, put back, and is now at anchor off the Battery.

SUICINE AT HOROKEN .- Mr. Peter Rose, the well-known day afternoon, between four and five o'clock, at Hoboken. by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. The dreadful deed was committed within a few yards of the Sybil's Cave, while hundreds were passing and repassing; and, after the first sentiments of horror had passed away, the body was nine years of age, named John Davis, in attempting to jump on the cars while slowly in motion, fell and was crushed to death by them. Mr. Daniel Drowley attempted to cross the railroad track, on Marginal street, in a wagon, regardless of the bell, while a train of cars was coming in; the wagon was demolished, but the man and horse fortunately escaped uninitied. unfortunate gentleman was delivered to his son, who had been sent for, and it was conveyed to his late residence in this city. Mr. Rose has left a large family to mourn his untimely er which was doubtless hastened by a monomania as to his pe-curiary affairs, his apprehensions in that regard being entirely grandless, as he was one of the best manufacturers of surgi-cal instruments in the country, and had a large share of pub-

> A lady vesterday afternoon lost a pocket-book containing it money, and a check for \$200; for the recovery of which areward of \$10 was offered. The pocket-book was found by Mr. Henry Smith, the "razor strop-man," who called at out office this morning for the purpose of advertising it, where he met the loser, who had called for a similar purpose. The lady tendered Mr. Smith the \$10, which he refused to receive, run destitute, to whom he desired the reward might be pair which was accordingly done.—Boston Transcript, Aug. 5.

GREAT FIRE AT NEWPORT, (R. L.)

We regret to learn that the fashionable watering place known as the "Ocean House," at Newport, Rhode Island, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last, attended with the loss of at least two valuable lives. The particulars of this sad disaster are stated in the subjoined letter, copied from the New York Tribune :

NEWPORT, (R. I.) SUNDAY, AUGUST 3. We arrived here on the "Massachusetts" this morning at 4 o'clock, and were very greatly chagrined to find the "Ocean House" full and overflowing with people—more than a hun-dred being turned away. We tried with similar bad luck the Atlantic and Bellevue Houses, and then spent four or five hours in trying to gain admission to a private house. At length we were lodged in tolerable comfort at Townsend's

Probably no watering place in the Union was ever so crowded as Newport is the present season. There were over three hundred and fifty strangers in the Ocean House alone, and

But it turned out that our regret at being excluded from the Ocean House was foolish and wicked. At about 1 o'clock to-day, while the fashionable throng were dressing for dinner, the cook-house, a small building adjoining the eastern wing of the hotel, caught in the ceiling, from a dish of lard which took fire and blazed from the floor where it fell to the roof. In an instant the cry of fire was given, and such a scene In an instant the cry of fire was given, and such a scene of confusion and distress ensued as no man could wish to see twice. The boarders were running from room to room screaming for their friends, brothers, huslands, wives and children, and all inquiring with white lips the cause of the alarm. There was a most pittless lack of water, and the flammes seized with five the content of the conten with fury upon the extremely dry and combustible materials of which the cook-house as well as the whole building was composed. The bells rang the alarm—the whole city hurried to the spot, and the opinion already became general that not a timber of the whole of this graceful and airy but light and unsubstantial edities could be saved.

timber of the whole of this graceful and, airy but light and unsubstantial edifice could be saved.

The work of carrying out baggage now began in great earnest; and fair aristocratic hands, "albeit unused to the working mood," performed incredible tasks of porterage. The large and magnificent parlor of the hotel, occupying the whole of the north end, was now stripped of its costly furniture; and the field directly opposite and to the northward of the hotel became speedily filled with trunks, hoxes, furniture, &c., while the street was heed with elegantly attired ladies, lamenting the loss of their dinners or their dresses.

"Water! water! water!" was the unanswered cry of the

"Water! water!" was the unanswered cry of the fireuen and the citizens who had rushed to the spot to render their assistance; but none could be procured. The fire department appeared to be efficient and well organized—ambitious and daring; but what good were their half-dozen fire engines without water? without water? It was now clearly seen that the building ould not be saved, and in two hours the whole pile was a

smoking ruin.

The Ocean House was built by the "Ocean House Company" the winter before last, and finished last winter. I was valued at \$36,000, and insured in Providence and Bostor port, who paid 8 per cent. on the value. The building was in the form of an L, running north and east—the northern wing being 226 feet long and the eastern wing 125 by 30 ort, as well as an indescribable inconvenience

But the suddest portion of this calamity is the death SAMUEL FOWLER GARDINER, Esq., one of the oldest, wealth est, and most estimable citizens of Newport. He owned a large amount of property here, and was the agent and part proprietor of the extensive Newport Cotton Mills, the Coddington, Perry, and Newport Steam Mills, and another of

boarders at the Ocean House were, considering the circum-Mr. HAZZARD, who was reported to have perished, is safe and sound. He was not injured in any way. No other person have been ascertained to be lost beside Mr. GARDINER Messrs. Burnows and Coxall, who were injured by falling of the ladder, are doing well.

TA literary correspondent finds fault with the phras-"huge proportions," as employed to express magnitude of size. The phrase thus employed certainly does not express sonal partiality of a few friends (other than yourself) I have what is intended by those who use it. "Paoronrion," says Edmund Burke, "is the measure of relative quantity." That is the true definition of the word.

> OTHNIEL LOOKER, Sen., died on the 23d ultimo at Paler tine, Illinois. He was born in New Jersey, October 6, 1757, and served five years in the army during the war of the Re volution. He emigrated to Hamilton county, Ohio, in the year 1804, and was elected to represent the people of that county in the Senate of Chio in 1813. He was afterwards elected Speaker of the Senate, and after the resignation of Governor Meigs in 1814, became acting Governor of Ohio He served also in the capacity of Associate Judge of Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas for the term of seven years.

last week, in the 73d year of his age. He was a brave offi cer in the army of the late war, and commanded a company in Col. MILLER's regiment. He participated in the brillian affair at Lundy's Lane, in the sortie from Fort Erie, at Chip pewa, and several hard fought fields, and was frequently es pecially noticed in the official despatches for his m services and gallant conduct.

GREAT FIRE AT ST. JOHN .- A great fire took place at S John (N. B.) on the evening of the 29th ultimo, which destroyed about forty-five buildings, mostly wooden, and property estimated at about £60,000. It broke out at the corne of Ward street and Peters's whatf. The fire was confined to this street and wharf, Water street and Prince William street and Johnston's wharf.

MUNIFICENT.-We learn from the Georgia papers that cutter and manufacturer of surgical instruments, of No. 412 JAMES A. EVERETT, Esq., of Houston county, a few days Broadway, formerly of William street, committed suicide yessince made a donation of eight thousand dollars to the Geor gia Female College at Macon, which sum was necessary to re lieve the College from deht.

> FIVE INDIANS KILLED.-We learn from the Eastern Clarion that five Indians were killed in Neshobs during the week ending 12th July. One of them had killed two of his comrades in a fight. The murderer was condemned to death, but allowed to shoot himself, which he freely did. Another Indian killed his man by a blow aimed with a billet of wood. The aggressor in this instance was also put to death, making altogether five deaths. These occurrences are very rare among the Indians in our State, and we suspect that intemperance has been one of the causes of the unfortunate disaster. (Jackson (Miss.) Reformer

Companies C and D, of the Fourth Regiment of United

States Infantry, reached St. Louis on the 30th ultimo, and took passage down the Mississippi, destined for Texas. They are under the command of Captains GRAHAM and McCALL.

The St. Louis Reporter states that great excitement prevails in Lincoln and the northern part of St. Charles counties, (Missouri,) growing out of the efforts to rid those regions but directed the lady to No. 1 Scott's Court, where lay a sick of persons suspected of horse stealing, counterfeiting, &c. The people are divided into two parties; murders have been frequent : and, unless the most decided steps are taken by the Capt. E. G. Colar, of the ship Clarissa Andrews, has proper officers, serious consequences may result from the pre

Several large boxes of furniture were on Monday despatch

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.

M. GAILLARDET, the Editor of the Courrier des Etats Unis, of New York, who went out in Caledonia on her last trip, thus writes concerning the Great Britain :

"In entering the port of Liverpool, that which immediately "In entering the port of Liverpool, that which immediately arrested my attention was, not the forest of masts, nor the docks, unparalleled elsewhere in the world, but that leviathan of the seas, the monstrous steamer Great Britain, that great maritime problem so near its solution. Hardly had I landed before I paid my visit there. It is, I suppose, a thing as magnificent as thought can compass. My anticipations were far surpassed by the reality. I do not give you the figures of dimensions, for these have all been published heretofore, but what cannot be described is the impression produced upon the eyes and the mind by this immense Noah's Ark—by this mass of iron floating on the water, with its six masts rising cross-like to the skies. The upper deck presents a promenade of more than 320 feet long by 50 broad. In looking over this immense space one is surprised that the English, over this immense space one is surprised that the English, whose character is so eccentric, did not think of having a sta-ble on board, or at least a railroad, for on this deck excursion whose character is so eccentric, did not think of having a stable on board, or at least a railroad, for on this deck excursions
on horseback or in cars would attract numerous amateurs.
Beneath this deck is a second, offering an equally fine covered
promenade, on the sides of which rise two double rows of
staterooms, richly decorated, but not so large or conveniently
arranged as those of some of the packets. A third deck beneath this presents the dining-room, worthy in every thing of
a palace. But, what is still more remarkable, is the moving
power of this vast vessel, which is a screw, and not wheels.
The power is equal to that of 1,000 horses; that of the Great
Western is 450, of the Canard boats 420; but the Great Britain is twice as large as the Western, and three times as large
as the Cunard's—measuring 3,500 tons. This enormous mass
seems to inspire as much terror as admiration to the English
here, and many are the sinister predictions about her success.
These seem to me the result of ill-will or exaggeration. I
have faith instinctively in the nuritime success of this gigantic structure; about its commercial success, as a speculation, I
am more doubtful. The papers continue to fix the departure
of the Great Britain for the 26th July, but the general opinion
is she cannot be ready by that time; there are many things
yet to be finished; the delay cannot be longer than a fortnight. and I think you will see this wonder at New York about the first of September. Meantime there is a charge of 1s. 6d. a head for all who visit the ship throughout, which brings in a very large sum. Probably a like sum will be charged in New York."

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Numerous applications having been made to the Post Office new post office law bearing upon the franking privileges of Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Editor of the overnment paper has obtained a copy of the following letter from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, which eluci-

dates the whole subject :
Post Office Department,
Office Department,
Office July 22, 1845. APPOINTMENT OFFICE, JULY 22, 1846
Sin: Yours of the 17th instant, to the Postmuster General bas been referred to this office with directions to answer everal inquiries therein made.

The law recognises no distinction between a

a Representative in Congress, in relation to the franking privi-lege. The meeting of the Senate on the 4th of March last is not construed to mean a session of Congress, and confers no right except to fix the Senatorial term, during which any one "may transmit, free of postage, any documents printed by or-der of either House of Congress, as per regulation 539." Yourself and the other Senators standing over are authorized to "frank written letters from yourselves," without intermisto "frank written letters from yourselves," without intermission, until sixty days after the expiration of your respective terms of office, as per regulation 540. This privilege does not enure to the Senators who first took their seats at the extra session in March last, until within sixty days of the sension of Congress; they standing in this respect on the same footing with a Representative elect.

Senators and Representatives "may receive letters not exceeding two ounces in weight, free of postage, during the recess of Congress." Of course this confers no privilege at the present time—a recess being construed to mean that period which intervenes between the sessions of the same Congress, and not embracing that between two Congresses.

All other privileges—which you will perceive are specifi-

and not embracing that between two Congresses.

All other privileges—which you will perceive are specifically enumerated in the last clause of regulation 539 of the printed instructions—are confined to the actual session of Congress, including thirty days before and thirty days thereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

WM MEDILLA.

ng contained in the printed instructions of the Postmas General, and now in the hands of the several postmasters "539. The Vice President of the United Sta hers of Congress, the delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, may of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, may be in the control of the Senate of the Congress of transmit free of postage any documents printed by order of either House of Congress. This is without restriction as to the session; but the privilege expires with the official term. They may send or receive, free of postage, any letter, newspaper, sion of Congress, and for a period of thirty days before the

"540. The Vice President, the members of Congress, and delegates of Territories, may frank written letters from themselves during the whole year, as now authorized by act of March 2, 1833, viz: from sixty days before the commencement of the session of Congress to the meeting of the next

AN EFFICIENT SARCASM.

A pastry cook in London had a cat which he found very mischievous among his pastry, and being tired with the re-peated depredations of her tender foot breaking through the tops of his more tender patties, his interest got the better of his affection to puss, and he ordered his apprentice to tie her in a bag, and carry her a half a mile from home, and then turn her loose in the street. The expedient did not succeed; the cat was home as soon as the boy, though the experiment was often repeated, and the distance of her removal extended. One day, upon seeing the cat unexpectedly home, the poor pastry cook, who had a cause of twenty standing in the court of chancery, exclaimed, "Oh! u standing in the court of chancery, exchanged, on that the cat were in the court of chancery; I am sure she would never get out of that place." The apprentice hearing his master's wish, and being a little provoked that his former attempts had failed, but quite ignorant of the wit of his master, in set off with the cat into Lincoln's Inn Hall, and turn The cat, who found the court as full of lawyers as her ma

ter's shop was of tarts, ran like a mad thing from side to side of the court, and at length over the Chancellor's lap, threw lown his ink, disordered his notes, and created so mi fusion in the court, that for a time it put a stop to all pleadings; till at length the Chancellor, with more warmth than became a man in his high station, (but he had a natural antipathy to cats.) asked who had brought the cat amongst them? The poor boy, who had waited to see how puss conducted here. self, was so terrified that he thought it best to confess, and accordingly told the Chancellor that his master had often sent him out to lose the cat, but she constantly returned, and hearing his master say that morning if he could get the cat into the his master say that morning if he could get the cat into the court of chancery he was sure she would never get out again, he had, in obedience to his master's wish, though not his orders, turued her out among them. The Chancellor was a man of humor, and upon inquiring the name of the pastry cook he found he was plaintiff in a case of long standing, (Paste against Puff,) which he immediately ordered to be set down for hearing; and it happened that he decreed in favor of Paste; though the whole counsel were unanimous for Puff.

A LANDSMAN IN A GALE AT SEA. Towards evening the wind freshens. About nine o'clock a vessel coming upon us midships. What an outcry from our people; theirs now perceive us. Some on board gave up all hope; but the brig rights herself, and drops by our stem—a bair-breadth escape. Immediate joyful exclamation of "all's well!" As the night advances the storm increases. The well!" As the night advances the storm increases. The wind blows what the sailors call "great guns." All possible sail taken in, but the vessel rolls and pitches tremendously. The captain confesses it to be a fearful gale. Were the tackle taut and trim it would matter little, but he knows it cannot be depended on, and should any thing break we must be cast ashore. The gale is in our teeth, and we are compelled to go with the wind. In this way we are driven by the tempest from near Eddystone Light-house back to the Isle of Wight, fifty miles. The glass is going to atoms: every attempt to stand or walk is perfectly ridiculous, and were it not too awfu a time would fill us with laughter. There is more slipps and sliding than at Christmas; more tumbling than was e and siding than at Unristmas; more tumbing that the performed by mountebanks. Many a bump received now is not felt until afterwards. Every thing at liberty now uses it. The eatables, for which we have no stomach, are seen with little remorse topsy-turry on the floor, the dishes uppermost. It is confusion worse confounded, or chaos come again. The decks are overflowed every thing is wet that we touch, and so Thunder go the waves on the bulwarks; over they sweep, wildly and widely covering the decks. The sea is one dread phosphoric illumination, sublimely beautifully grand, the very spray turning to innumerable pearly stars all over the ship.—[Howitt's Journal of a voyage to Van Dieman's Land.

Large flocks of sheep are being collected in the northern part of Illinois. Farmers who invest in this species of proknow, that unless this is done, the raising of wool cannot be